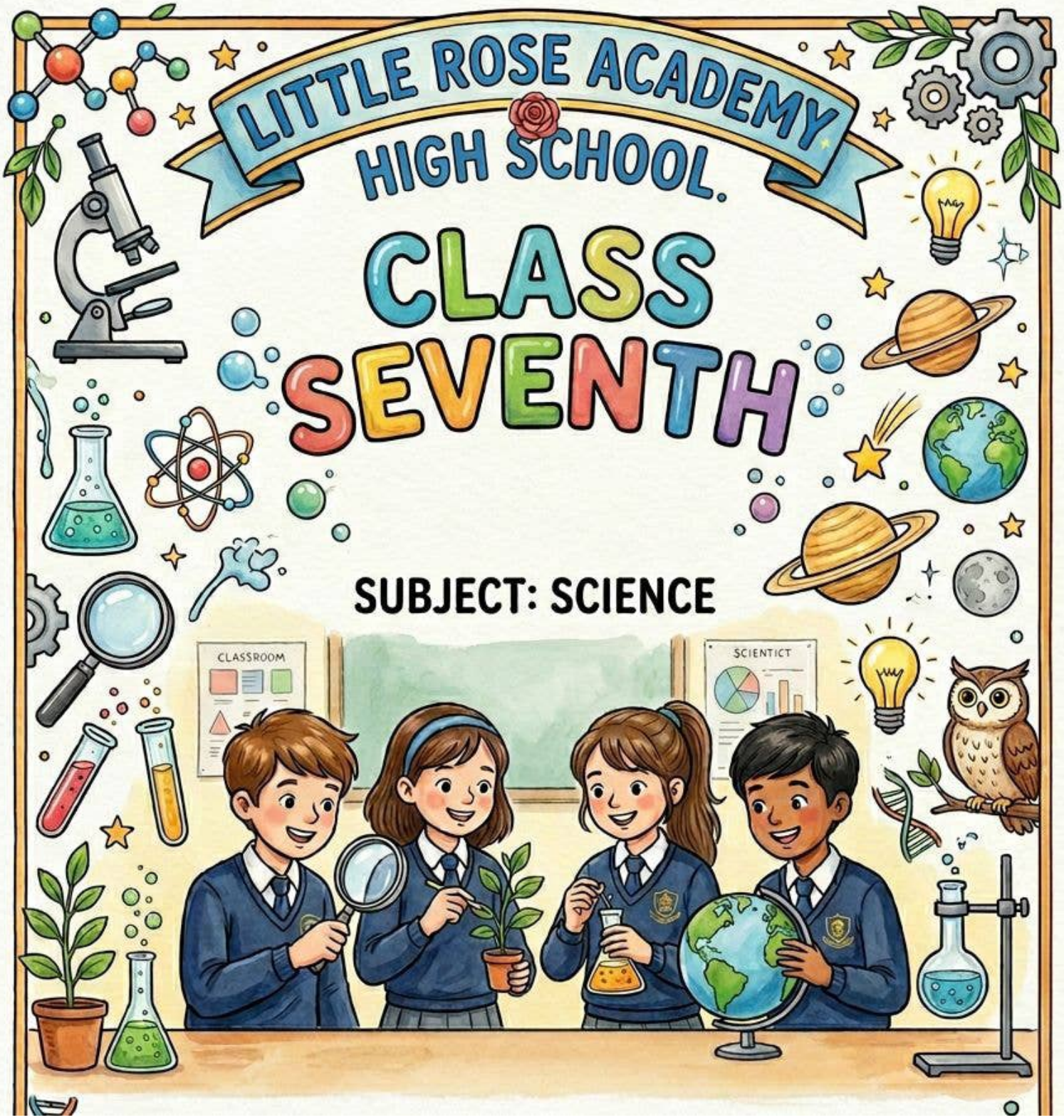
LITTLE ROSE ACADEMY
HIGH SCHOOL.
CLASS
SEVENTH
SUBJECT: SCIENCE
CLASSROOM
SCIENTICT

MCQS (HEAT)

1. Which of the following is a reliable measure of the hotness of an object?

(a) Touch

(b) Temperature

(c) Color

(d) Shape

Q2. What is the normal temperature of a healthy human body in the Celsius scale?

(a) 35°C

(b) 37°C

(c) 42°C

(d) 98.6°C

Q3. A clinical thermometer is designed to measure the temperature of the human body only. What is its reading range?

(a) 0°C to 100°C

(b) 35°C to 42°C

(c) -10°C to 110°C

(d) 35°C to 45°C

Q4. What is the purpose of the 'kink' or constriction in a clinical thermometer?

(a) It increases the expansion of mercury.

(b) It prevents the mercury level from falling on its own when removed from the mouth.

(c) It makes the thermometer look better.

(d) It helps in cleaning the thermometer.

Q5. The process by which heat is transferred from the hotter end to the colder end of a solid object is called:

(b) Convection

(c) Radiation

(d) Insulation

Q6. Which of the following materials is a poor conductor of heat (an insulator)?

(a) Copper

(b) Iron

(c) Plastic

(d) Aluminium

Q7. In liquids and gases, heat transfer primarily takes place through which process?

(a) Conduction

(b) Convection

(c) Radiation

(d) Absorption

Q8. During the daytime in coastal areas, cool air moves from the sea towards the land. This phenomenon is known as:

(a) Trade wind

(b) Land breeze

(c) Sea breeze

(d) Cyclone

Q9. Heat from the Sun reaches the Earth's surface through which mode of transfer that does not require any material medium?

(a) Conduction

(b) Convection

(c) Radiation

(d) Reflection

Q10. Why is it preferable to wear light-colored clothes in summer?

(a) Light colors absorb most of the heat radiant on them.

(b) Light colors reflect most of the heat that falls on them, keeping us cool.

(c) Light colors are thick and durable.

(d) Light colors prevent air from passing through.

Q11. What is the usual range of a laboratory thermometer used in science labs?

(a) 35°C to 42°C

(b) -10°C to 110°C

(c) 0°C to 100°C

(d) -50°C to 50°C

Q12. While reading a laboratory thermometer, how should it be held?

(a) Tilted at an angle of 45°

(b) Kept upside down

(c) Kept perfectly upright/vertical

(d) Kept horizontally

Q13. Materials that allow heat to pass through them easily are called:

(a) Insulators

(b) Radiators

(c) Conductors

(d) Convectors

Q14. Why does the mercury level NOT fall on its own in a laboratory thermometer when taken out of the liquid being measured?

(a) It has a very thick glass bulb.

(b) It does not contain a kink to stop it from falling.

(c) The mercury used is of a different type.

(d) It is longer than a clinical thermometer.

Q15. At night, the land cools down faster than the sea water. The cool air from the land moves towards the sea. This is called:

(a) Sea breeze

(b) Land breeze

(c) Monsoon wind

(d) Storm

Q16. Which of the following is a good conductor of heat?

(a) Wood

(b) Iron

(c) Air

(d) Water

Q17. When we stand in the sun, we feel warm. The heat transfer taking place here is an example of:

(a) Conduction

(b) Convection

(c) Radiation

(d) Insulation

Q18. Why do we prefer to wear dark-colored clothes in winter?

(a) Dark colors reflect all the heat.

(b) Dark colors absorb more heat from the surroundings, keeping us warm.

(c) Dark colors allow body heat to escape easily.

(d) Dark colors are lightweight.

Q19. Why are two thin blankets joined together warmer than one single thick blanket of the same total thickness?

(a) Two blankets have more wool fabric.

(b) A layer of air is trapped between the two blankets, and air acts as an insulator.

(c) Two blankets reflect sunlight better.

(d) One thick blanket allows air to pass through easily.

Q20. In a laboratory thermometer, the temperature should be read:

(a) After taking the thermometer out of the substance.

(b) While the thermometer bulb is still surrounded by the substance being measured.

(c) Only when the thermometer is completely dry.

(d) After shaking the thermometer vigorously.

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